ETHYLBENZENE 3. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL INFORMATION

3.1 CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Ethylbenzene is an aromatic hydrocarbon that occurs naturally in petroleum and is a component of aviation and automotive fuels. It is used as a solvent and in the production of synthetic rubber and styrene. Information regarding the chemical identity of ethylbenzene is located in Table 3-1.

3.2 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Ethylbenzene is a colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Information regarding the physical and chemical properties of ethylbenzene is located in Table 3-2. Ethylbenzene is a flammable and combustible liquid. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Liquid ethylbenzene floats on water and may travel to a source of ignition and spread fire. Combustion may produce irritants and toxic gases (NFPA 1994). Ethylbenzene may accumulate static electricity and will react with oxidizing materials (NFPA 1994).

3. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL INFORMATION

Table 3-1. Chemical Identity of Ethylbenzene

Characteristic	Value	Reference	
Chemical name	Ethylbenzene	Merck 1989	
Synonyms	EB; ethyl benzene; ethylbenzol; phenylethane	HSDB 1995	
Trade names	No data		
Chemical formula	C_8H_{10}	Merck 1989	
Chemical structure			
Identification numbers: CAS Registry NIOSH RTECS EPA Hazardous Waste OHM/TADS DOT/UN/NA/IMCO Shipping HSDB NCI STCC	CH ₃ CH ₂ 100-41-4 NIOSH/DAO700000 F003; Ethylbenzene 7216709 UN 1175; Ethylbenzene IMO 3.2, Ethylbenzene 84 NCI-C56393 49 091 63; Ethylbenzene	Merck 1989 HSDB 1995 HSDB 1995 HSDB 1995 HSDB 1995 HSDB 1995 HSDB 1995 HSDB 1995	

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service; DOT/UN/NA/IMO = Department of Transportation/United Nations/North America/International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; HSDB = Hazardous Substances Databank; NCI = National Cancer Institute; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; OHM/TADS = Oil and Hazardous Materials/Technical Assistance Data System; RTECS = Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances; STCC = Standard Transport Commodity Code

Table 3-2. Physical and Chemical Properties of Ethylbenzene

Property	Values	References
Molecular weight	106.17	Lide 1994
Color	Colorless	Merck 1989
Physical state	Liquid	Merck 1989
Melting point	-95 °C	Lide 1994
Boiling point	136.2 °C	Lide 1994
Density at 20 °C/4 °C	0.8670	Lide 1994
at 25 °C/25 °C	0.866	Merck 1989
Odor	Sweet, gasoline-like	CHRIS 1985
Odor threshold:		
Water	0.029 mg/L	Amoore and Hautala 1983
	0.140 mg/L	Rosen et al. 1963; Verschueren 1983
Air	2.3 ppm 2–2.6 mg/m³	Amoore and Hautala 1983 Verschueren 1983
Solubility:		
Water at 0 °C	197 mg/L	Polak and Lu 1973
at 15 °C	140 mg/L	Verschueren 1983
at 20 °C	152 mg/L	Verschueren 1983 Amoore and Hautala 1983
at 25 °C at 25 °C	160 mg/L 177 mg/L	Polak and Lu 1973
at 25 °C	208 mg/L	Bohon and Claussen 1951
at 23 0	200 mg/L	Bonon and Cladooth 1001
Organic solvents	Miscible with usual organic	Merck 1989
-	solvents	Lide 1994
	Soluble in alcohol and ether	
Partition coefficients:		
Log K₀w	4.34	Mabey et al. 1982
	3.13 3.15	Yalkowsky and Valvani 1976 Hansch and Leo 1979
Loak	2.22 (calculated)	Chiou et al. 1983
Log K₀₀	2.38 (measured)	Hodson and Williams 1988
	2.40 (calculated)	Vowles and Mantoura 1987
Vapor pressure		
at 20 °C	7 mm Hg	Verschueren 1983
at 25 °C	1.27 kPa (9.53 mm Hg)	Mackay and Shiu 1981
at 25.9 °C	10 mm Hg	Sax and Lewis 1989
at 30 °C	12 mm Hg	Verschueren 1983
at 74.1 °C	100 mm Hg	OHM/TADS 1988
Henry's law constant:		
at 20 °C	6.6x10 ⁻³ atm-m ³ /mol	Mabey et al. 1982
at 20 °C	8.7x10 ⁻³ atm-m ³ /mol	Lyman et al. 1982
at 25 °C	8.43x10 ⁻³ atm-m ³ /mol	Mackay et al. 1979
at 25 °C	7.9x10 ⁻³ atm-m ³ /mol	Mackay and Shiu 1981
Autoignition temperature	810°F (432°C)	NFPA 1994 NFPA 1994
Flash point	70°F (21°C)	NFPA 1994 NFPA 1994
Flammability limits	0.8 (lower) vol% – 6.7 (upper)vol%	
Conversion factors	1 mg/m³ = 0.23 ppm 1 ppm = 4.35 mg/m³	Verschueren 1983